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Whitehall, December 2, 1777.

YESTERDAY Morning Major Cuyler, First Aid de Camp to General Sir William Howe, arrived from Philadelphia, with Dispatches to Lord George Germain, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

Copy of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated Head Quarters German Town, October 10, 1777.

MY LORD,

IN my last Dispatch of the 30th of August, I had the Honor to advise your Lordship of the Army having landed on the West Side of Elk River, and of its being afterwards divided into two Columns; One under the Command of Lord Cornwallis at the Head of Elk, and the other commanded by Lieutenant-General Knyphausen at Cecil-Court-House: I am therefore to give your Lordship an Account of the Operations from that Period, wherein will be included two General Actions, in both of which I have the Satisfaction to premise that Success has attended His Majesty's Arms.

On the 3d of September Major-General Grant with Six Battalions remaining at the Head of Elk to preserve the Communication with the Fleet, the two Columns joined at Pencadder, laying Four Miles to the Eastward of Elk on the Road to Christien Bridge. In this Day's March the Hessian and Anspach Chasseurs, and the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, who were at the Head of Lord Cornwallis's Column, fell in with a chosen Corps of One Thousand Men from the Enemy's Army, advantageously posted in the Woods, which they defeated with the Loss of only Two Officers wounded, Three Men killed, and Nineteen wounded, when that of the Enemy was not less than Fifty killed, and many more wounded.

On the 6th Major-General Grant, after Captain Duncan, who superintended the Naval Department, had destroyed such Vessels and Stores as could not be removed from the Head of Elk, joined the Army.

The whole marched on the 8th by Newark, and encamped that Evening in the Township of Hokessen, upon the Road leading from Newport to Lancaster, at which first Place General Washington had taken Post, having his Left to Christien Creek, and his Front covered by Red Clay Creek.

The Two Armies in this Situation being only Four Miles apart, the Enemy moved early in the Night of the 8th by the Lancaster Road from Wilmington, and about Ten o'Clock next Morning crossed Brandywine Creek at Chads Ford, taking Post on the Heights on the Eastern Side of it.

On the 9th in the Afternoon Lieutenant-General Knyphausen marched with the Left of the Army to New Garden and Kennet's Square, while Lord Cornwallis with the Right moved to Hokessen's Meeting House, and both joined the next Morning at Kennet's Square.

On the 11th at Day-break the Army advanced in Two Columns; the Right commanded by Lieutenant-General Knyphausen, consisting of Four Hessian Battalions under Major-General Stern, the 1st and 2d Brigades of British, Three Battalions of the 71st Regiment, the Queen's American Rangers, and One Squadron of the 16th Dragoons under Major General Grant, having with them Six Medium Twelve Pounders, Four Howitzers, and the Light Artillery belonging to the Brigades. This Column took the direct Road to Chad's Ford, Seven Miles distant from Kennet's Square, and arrived in Front of the Enemy about Ten o'Clock, skirmishing most Part of the March with their advanced Troops, in which the Queen's Rangers, commanded by Captain Wemyss of the 40th Regiment, distinguished themselves in a particular Manner.

The other Column under the Command of Lord Cornwallis, Major-General Grey, Brigadier-Generals Mathew and Agnew, consisting of the mounted and dismounted Chasseurs, Two Squadrens of the 16th Dragoons, Two Battalions of Light Infantry, Two Battalions of British, and Three of Hessian Grenadiers, Two Battalions of Guards, the 3d and 4th Brigades, with Four light Twelve Pounders, and the Artillery of the Brigades, marched about Twelve Miles to the Forks of the Brandywine, crossed the first Branch at Trimbles Ford, and the Second at Jeffery's Ford, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, taking from thence the Road to Dilworth, in order to turn the Enemy's Right at Chad's Ford.

General Washington, having Intelligence of this Movement about Noon, detached Gen. Sullivan to his Right with near Ten Thousand Men, who took a strong Position on the commanding Ground above Birmingham Church, with his Left near to the Brandywine, both Flanks being covered by very thick Woods, and his Artillery advantageously disposed.

As soon as this was observed, which was about Four o'Clock, the King's Troops advanced in Three Columns, and upon approaching the Enemy, formed the Line with the Right towards the Brandywine; the Guards being upon the Right, and the British Grenadiers upon their Left, supported by the Hessian Grenadiers in a second Line: To the Left of the Center were the two Battalions of Light Infantry, with the Hessian and Anspach Chasseurs, supported by the 4th Brigade—The 3d Brigade formed the Reserve.

Lord Cornwallis having formed the Line, the Light Infantry and Chasseurs began the Attack; the Guards and Grenadiers instantly advanced from the Right, the Whole under a heavy Fire of Artillery and Musquetry; but they pushed on with an Impetuosity not to be sustained by the Enemy, who falling back into the Woods in their Rear, the King's Troops entered with them, and pursued closely for near Two Miles.

After

[Price Tenpence-Halfpenny.]

After this Succeſs a Part of the Enemy's Right took a ſecond Poſition in a Wood about half a Mile from Dilworth, from whence the 2d Light Infantry and Chaſſeurs ſoon diſlodged them; and from this Time they did not rally again in Force.

The 1ſt Britiſh Grenadiers, the Heſſian Grenadiers and Guards having in the Purſuit got entangled in very thick Woods, were no further engaged during the Day.

The 2d Light Infantry, 2d Grenadiers, and 4th Brigade, moved forward a Mile beyond Dilworth, where they attacked a Corps of the Enemy that had not been before engaged, and were ſtrongly poſted to cover the Retreat of their Army by the Roads from Chad's Ford to Cheſter and Wilmington; which Corps not being forced until after it was dark, when the Troops had undergone much Fatigue, in a March of Seventeen Miles, beſides what they ſupported ſince the Commencement of the Attack, the Enemy's Army eſcaped a total Overthrow, that muſt have been the Conſequence of an Hour's more Day-light.

The 3d Brigade was not brought into Action, but kept in Reſerve in the Rear of the 4th Brigade, it not being known before it was dark how far Lieutenant General Knyphauſen's Attack had ſucceeded; nor was there an Opportunity of employing the Cavalry.

Lieutenant General Knyphauſen, as had been previouſly concerted, kept the Enemy amuſed in the Courſe of the Day, with Cannon, and the Appearance of forcing the Ford, without intending to paſs it, until the Attack upon the Enemy's Right ſhould take Place: Accordingly when it began, Major General Grant croſſed the Ford with the 4th and 5th Regiments; and the 4th Regiment paſſing firſt, forced the Enemy from an Entrenchment and Battery, where three Braſs Field Pieces and a 5 and half Inch Howitzer were taken, that had been placed there to command the Ford. The Enemy made little Stand on that Side after the Work was carried, when the Guards appearing on their Right Flank, the Retreat became general; but Darkneſs coming on before Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen's Corps could reach the Heights, there was no further Action on that Side.

From the moſt correct Accounts, I conclude the Strength of the Enemy's Army oppoſed to Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen and Lord Cornwallis, was nor leſs than Fifteen Thouſand Men, a Part of which retired to Cheſter, and remained there that Night; but the greater Body did not ſtop until they reached Philadelphia. Their Loſs was conſiderable in Officers killed and wounded; and they had about Three Hundred Men killed, Six Hundred wounded, and near Four Hundred made Priſoners.

The Loſs on the Side of His Majeſty's Troops, and the Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores taken from the Enemy, will appear in the incloſed Returns, N° 1. and 2.

The Army laid this Night on the Field of Battle, and on the 12th Major General Grant, with the 1ſt and 2d Brigades marched to Concord. Lord Cornwallis, with the Light Infantry and Britiſh Grenadiers, joined him next Day, and proceeded to Aſh Town within Five Miles of Cheſter.

On the ſame Day (the 13th) the 71ſt Regiment was detached to Wilmington, where the Enemy had thrown up Works, both to the Land and to the River, with Seven Pieces of Cannon in the latter; but theſe Works being evacuated, Major M'Donell took Poſſeſſion of the Place without Oppoſition, and made Mr. M'Kinley, the new-appointed Preſident of the Lower Counties on Delaware, his Priſoner.

On the 14th, Lieutenant-Colonel Loos, with the combined Battalion of Rhall's Brigade, eſcorted the Wounded and Sick to Wilmington, whither the Battalion of Mirbach was ſent Two Days afterwards to join him.

The Army moved in Two Columns towards Goſhen on the 16th; and Intelligence being received upon the March, that the Enemy was advancing upon the Lancaſter Road, and were within Five Miles of Goſhen, it was immediately determined to puſh forward the Two Columns and attack them. Lord Cornwallis to take his Route by Goſhen Meeting-houſe, and Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen by the Road to Downing-Town.

The two Divinons proceeded on their March, but a moſt violent Fall of Rain ſetting in, and continuing the whole Day and Night without Intermiſſion, made the intended Attack impracticable.

The 1ſt Light Infantry, at the Head of Lord Cornwallis's Column, meeting with a Part of the Enemy's advanced Guard, about a Mile beyond Goſhen, defeated them, killing Twelve, and wounding more, without the Loſs of a Man.

Nearly at the ſame Time the Chaſſeurs in Front of Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen's Column fell in with another Party, of which they killed an Officer and Five Men, and took Four Officers Priſoners, with the Loſs of Three Men wounded.

The Enemy being thus apprized of the Approach of the Army, marched with the utmoſt Precipitation the whole Night of the 16th, and got in the Morning to the Yellow Springs, having, as is ſince known, all their ſmall Ammunition damaged by the exceſſive Rain.

In the Evening of the 17th Lord Cornwallis advanced to the Lancaſter Road, and took Poſt about Two Miles diſtant from Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen.

The Army joined in the Lancaſter Road at the White-Horſe on the 18th, and marched to Truduffrin, from whence a Detachment of Light Infantry was immediately ſent to the Valley Forge upon Schuylkill, where the Enemy had a Variety of Stores, and a conſiderable Magazine of Flour. The 1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry and the Britiſh Grenadiers took Poſt there next Day, and were joined on the 20th by the Guards.

The Enemy croſſed the Schuylkill on the 18th, above French Creek, and encamped upon the River, on each Side of Perkyomy Creek, having detached Troops to all the Fords of Schuylkill, with Cannon at Swedes Ford and the Fords below it.

Upon Intelligence that General Wayne was lying in the Woods with a Corps of Fifteen Hundred Men, and Four Pieces of Cannon, about Three Miles diſtant, and in the Rear of the Left Wing of the Army, Major General Grey was detached on the 20th late at Night, with the 2d Light Infantry, the 42d and 44th Regiments, to ſurprize this Corps. The moſt effectual Precaution being taken by the General to prevent his Detachment from firing, he gained the Enemy's Left about One o'Clock; and having, by the Bayonet only, forced their Out Sentries and Pickets, he ruſhed in upon their Encampment, directed by the Light of their Fires, killed and wounded not leſs than Three Hundred on the Spot, taking between Seventy and Eighty Priſoners, including ſeveral Officers, the greater Part of their Arms, and Eight Waggons loaded with Baggage and Stores. Upon the firſt Alarm, the Cannon were carried off, and the Darkneſs of the Night only ſaved the Remainder of the Corps. One Captain of Light Infantry and Three Men were killed in the Attack, and Four Men wounded. Gallantry in the Troops, and good Conduct in the General, were fully manifeſted upon this critical Service.

On the 21ſt the Army moved by Valley Forge, and encamped upon the Banks of Schuylkill, extending from Fat Land Ford to French Creek. The Enemy upon this Movement quitted their Poſition, and marched towards Potſgrove in the Evening of this Day.

On the 22d the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Guards croſſed over in the Afternoon at Fat Land Ford, to take Poſt, and the Chaſſeurs croſſing ſoon after at Gordon's Ford, oppoſite to the Left of the Line, took Poſt there alſo. The Army was put in Motion at Midnight. The Vanguard being led by Lord Cornwallis, and the Whole croſſed the River at Fat Land Ford without Oppoſition. Major General Grant, who commanded the Rear Guard with the Baggage, paſſed the River before Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and the Army encamped on the 23d, with it's Left to the Schuylkill, and the Right upon the Monatomy Road, having Stony Run in Front. The Second Battalion of Light Infantry was detached to Swedes Ford, which a ſmall Party of the Enemy quitted immediately, leaving Six Pieces of Iron Cannon behind them.

On the 25th the Army marched in Two Columns to German Town; and Lord Cornwallis, with the Britiſh Grenadiers, and Two Battalions of Heſſian Grenadiers, took Poſſeſſion of Philadelphia the next Morning.

In the Evening of the 26th Three Batteries for Six Medium Twelve Pounders and Four Howitzers were begun at Philadelphia, to act againſt the Enemy's Shipping and Craft that might approach the Town. Theſe Batteries were unfiniſhed on the 27th, when Two Frigates, a Number of Gallies, Gondolas, and other armed Veſſels, came up from Mud Iſland, and attacked the Lower Battery of Two Guns and Two Howitzers. The largeſt Frigate called the Delaware, mounting Thirty Guns, anchored within Five Hundred Yards of the Battery, and the other Frigate ſomewhat more diſtant; the Gallies, Gondolas, and other Veſſels taking their reſpective Stations as they could bring their Guns to bear. About Ten in the Morning they began a heavy Cannonade upon the Town as well as the Battery, but the Tide falling the Delaware grounded; upon which the Four Battalion Guns of the Grenadiers being brought to bear upon her to the greateſt Advantage, they did ſuch Execution in a ſhort Time, that ſhe ſtruck her Colours, and was taken Poſſeſſion of by the Marine Company of Grenadiers commanded by Captain Averne.

Brigadier-General Cleveland, who attended the Batteries in Perſon, ſeeing the Effect of the Battalion Guns upon the Delaware, turned the Direction of his Fire to the ſmaller Frigate and armed Veſſels, which forced all of them, excepting a Schooner that was diſabled and driven on Shore, to return to their former Situation, under the Protection of the Fort, where there were Two floating Batteries in the Manner of Hulks, of conſiderable Strength, with Three Ranges of ſunken Machines, which they term Chevaux de Frize, to obſtruct the Paſſage of the River, the loweſt Row being Three Miles below the Fort.

The Enemy had a Redoubt upon the Jerſey Shore, at a Place called Billing's Point, with heavy Guns in it to prevent theſe Machines from being weighed up.

Upon the Repreſentation of Captain Hammond, commanding His Majeſty's Ship Roebuck, who was lying off Cheſter with ſome other Ships of War, that the Poſſeſſion of Billing's Point would give him the lower Chevaux de Frize, the 10th and 42d Regiments were detached on the 29th, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling. This Detachment croſſing the River next Day from Cheſter, took Poſſeſſion on the 1ſt of October of the Enemy's Works at the Point, which Three Hundred Men poſted there evacuated, after ſpiking the Guns and burning the Barracks. Lieutenant Colonel Stirling purſued them about Two Miles, but to little Purpoſe, as they retired with the utmoſt Precipitation. Captain Hammond immediately opened the Navigation at that Place, by removing a Part of the Chevaux de Frize.

On the 3d the Regiment of Royal Welch Fuzileers was detached to Philadelphia, with Orders to proceed next Day to Cheſter, where they were to be joined by the 10th and 42d Regiments on their Return from Jerſey, and to form an Eſcort for a Convoy of Proviſions to the Army.

The Enemy having received a Reinforcement of Fifteen Hundred Men from Peek's Kill, One Thouſand from Virginia, and preſuming upon the Army being much weakened by the Detachments to Philadelphia and Jerſey, thought it a favorable Time for them to riſk an Action. They accordingly marched at Six o'Clock in the Evening of the 3d, from their Camp near Skippach Creek, about Sixteen Miles from Germain Town.

This Village forms one continued Street for Two Miles, which the Line of Incampment, in the Poſition the Army then occupied, croſſed at Right Angles near a Mile from the Head of it, where the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry and the 40th Regiment were poſted

In this Line of Encampment Lieutenant-General Knyphauſen, Major-Generals Stirn and Grey, Brigadier General Agnew, with Seven Britiſh and Three Heſſian Battalions, the mounted and diſmounted Chaſſeurs, were upon the Left of the Village extending to the Schuylkill, the Chaſſeurs being in Front.

Major-General Grant and Brigadier General Mathew, with the Corps of Guards, Six Battalions of Britiſh, and Two Squadrons of Dragoons, were upon the Right; the 1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry, and the Queen's American Rangers, were advanced in the Front of this Wing.

At Three o'Clock in the Morning of the 4th the Patrols diſcovered the Enemy's Approach, and upon the Communication of this Intelligence the Army was immediately ordered under Arms.

Soon after the Break of Day the Enemy began their Attack upon the 2d Light Infantry, which they ſuſtained for a conſiderable Time, ſupported by the 40th Regiment; but at length being overpowered by increaſing Numbers, the Light Infantry and a Part of the 40th retired into the Village, when Lieutenant-Colonel Muſgrave, with ſix Companies of the latter Corps, threw himſelf into a large Stone Houſe in the Face of the Enemy, which, though ſurrounded by a Brigade, and attacked by Four Pieces of Cannon, he moſt gallantly defended, until Major General Grey, at the Head of Three Battalions of the 3d Brigade, turning his Front to the Village, and Brigadier General Agnew, who covered Major-General Grey's Left with the 4th Brigade, by a vigorous Attack repulſed the Enemy that had penetrated into the upper Part of the Village; which was done with great Slaughter: The 5th and 55th Regiments, from the Right, engaging them, at the ſame Time on the other Side of the Village, completed the Defeat of the Enemy in this Quarter.

The Regiments of Du Corps and Donop being formed to ſupport the Left of the 4th Brigade, and One Battalion of Heſſian Grenadiers in the Rear of the Chaſſeurs, were not engaged; the precipitate Flight of the Enemy preventing the Two firſt Corps from entering into Action, and the Succeſs of the Chaſſeurs, in repelling all Efforts againſt them on that Side, did not call for the Support of the latter.

The 1ſt Light Infantry, and Pickets of the Line in Front of the Right Wing, were engaged ſoon after the Attack began upon the Head of the Village; the Pickets were obliged to fall back, but the Light Infantry, being well ſupported by the 4th Regiment, ſuſtained the Enemy's Attack with ſuch determined Bravery, that they could not make the leaſt Impreſſion on them.

Two Columns of the Enemy were oppoſite to the Guards, 27th and 28th Regiments, who formed the Right of the Line.

Major-

Major-General Grant, who was upon the Right, moved up the 49th Regiment with Four Pieces of Cannon to the Left of the 4th Regiment, about the Time Major General Grey had forced the Enemy in the Village, and then advancing with the Right Wing, the Enemy's Left gave Way, and was purſued through a ſtrong Country between Four and Five Miles.

Lord Cornwallis being early apprized at Philadelphia of the Enemy's Approach, put in Motion the Two Battalions of Britiſh and One of the Heſſian Grenadiers, with a Squadron of Dragoons; and his Lordſhip getting to German Town juſt as the Enemy had been forced out of the Village, he joined Major-General Grey, when placing himſelf at the Head of the Troops he followed the Enemy Eight Miles on the Skippach Road, but ſuch was the Expedition with which they fled, he was not able to overtake them.

The Grenadiers from Philadelphia, who, full of Ardor, had run moſt of the Way to German Town, could not arrive in Time to join in the Action.

The Country in general was ſo ſtrongly encloſed and covered with Wood, that the Dragoons had not any Opening to charge, excepting a ſmall Party on the Right, which behaved moſt gallantly.

The Enemy retired near Twenty Miles by ſeveral Roads to Perkiomy Creek, and are now encamped upon Skippach Creek, about Eighteen Miles diſtant from hence.

They ſaved all their Cannon by withdrawing them early in the Day.

By the beſt Accounts, their Loſs was between Two and Three Hundred killed, about Six Hundred wounded, and upwards of Four Hundred taken. Among the Killed was General Naſh, with many other Officers of all Ranks, and Fifty-four Officers among the Priſoners.

Since the Battle of Brandy-wine Seventy two of their Officers have been taken, excluſive of Ten belonging to the Delaware Frigate.

Your Lordſhip will ſee the Loſs on the Part of the King's Army in Return N° 3, and among the Killed will be found the Names of Brigadier-General Agnew and Lieutenant-Colonel Bird of the 15th Regiment, both of whom are much to be lamented as Officers of Experience and approved Merit.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walcot of the 5th Regiment is among the Wounded, but I have the Satisfaction to report that he is now in a fair Way of Recovery; though at firſt his Wound was thought mortal. His Behaviour on this Occaſion reflects upon him infinite Honor.

In theſe ſeveral Engagements, the Succeſſes attending them are far better Vouchers than any Words can convey of the good Conduct of the General Officers, and of the Bravery of the other Officers and Soldiers. The Fatigues of a March exceeding One Hundred Miles, ſupported with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs by all Ranks, without Tents, and with very little Baggage, will, I hope, be eſteemed as convincing Proofs of the noble Spirit and Emulation prevailing in the Army to promote His Majeſty's Service.

Major Cuyler, my Firſt Aid de Camp, will have the Honor to deliver my Diſpatches, and I flatter myſelf is well informed to anſwer your Lordſhip's further Enquiries.

With moſt perfect Reſpect,

I have the Honor to be, &c.

W. HOWE.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the Army under the Command of his Excellency Sir William Howe, in the General Engagement with with the Rebel Army, on the Heights of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777.

Royal Artillery. 5 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 9 Rank and File, *wounded.*

1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry. 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, *killed*; 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 8 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 36 Rank and File, *wounded.*

2d Battalion of Ditto. 6 Rank and File *killed*; 3 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 41 Rank and File, *wounded.*

1ſt Battalion of Grenadiers. 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 46 Rank and File, *wounded*; 2 Rank and File *miſſing.*

2d Battalion of Ditto. 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 7 Serjeants, 61 Rank and File, *wounded*; 1 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Brigade of Foot Guards. 1 Rank and File *killed*; 5 Rank and File *wounded*; 1 Rank and File *miſſing.*

1ſt Brigade, 4th Regiment. 2 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Captain, 20 Rank and File *wounded.*

1ſt Brigade, 23d Regiment. 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, *killed*; 4 Rank and File *wounded.*

1ſt Brigade, 28th Regiment. 2 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Lieutenant, 8 Rank and File, *wounded.*

1ſt Brigade, 49th Regiment. 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Captain, 1 Drummer, 9 Rank and File, *wounded.*

2d Brigade, 5th Regiment. 1 Enſign, 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, *wounded.*

2d Brigade, 10th Regiment. 2 Rank and File *killed*; 6 Rank and File *wounded.*

2d Brigade, 27th Regiment. 1 Rank and File *killed*; 2 Rank and File *wounded.*

2d Brigade, 40th Regiment. 1 Rank and File *wounded*

2d Brigade, 55th Regiment. 1 Rank and File *wounded.*

4th Brigade, 33d Regiment. 1 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, *wounded.* 1 Rank and File *miſſing.*

4th Brigade, 37th Regiment 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, *wounded.*

4th Brigade, 44th Regiment. 1 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Enſign, 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, *wounded.*

4th Brigade, 64th Regiment. 1 Captain, 4 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Major, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 5 Serjeants, 31 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Two Battalions of the 71ſt Regiment. 3 Rank and File *wounded.*

Queen's American Rangers 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, *killed*; 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 1 Enſign, 4 Serjeants, 43 Rank and File, *wounded*; 1 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Ferguſon's Corps of Riſle men. 2 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Captain, 5 Rank and File *wounded.*

Total Britiſh. 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 68 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 16 Captains, 22 Lieutenants, 5 Enſigns, 35 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 372 Rank and File, *wounded*; 6 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Heſſian Yagers. 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 12 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Battalion Linſing. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Ditto Lengerke. 1 Rank and File *killed.*

Regiment Du Corps, 1 Rank and File *killed*; 2 Rank and File *wounded.*

Ditto Mirbach. 2 Rank and File *wounded.*

Anſpach Yagers. 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Total Foreign. 2 Serjeants, 6 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 23 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Total Britiſh and Foreign. 3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 7 Serjeants, 74 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 17 Captains, 25 Lieutenants, 5 Enſigns, 40 Serjeants, 4 Drummers,

Drummers, 395 Rank and File, *wounded*; 6 Rank and File, 6 *missing*.

Names and Rank of Officers Killed and Woanded in the General Engagement of the 11th of September, 1777.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant Shand *wounded.*

1st Battalion of Light Infantry, 38th Company, Lieut. Johnston *killed.* 23*d* Capt. Meccan, 33*d* Capt. Dancey, 15*th* Capt. Douglas, 27*th* Lieut. Birch. 33*d* Lieut. Nicholl, 15*th* Lieut. Leigh, *wounded.*

2d Battalion of Light Infantry, 49th Company, Capt. Wade, 55*th* Capt Downing, 57*th* Capt. Sir James Murray, 40*th* Capt. De Courcy, 45*th* Lieut. Ruxton. 49*th* Lieut. Armstrong, 63*d* Lieut. Ball, *wounded.*

1st Battalion of Grenadiers, 15th Company, Lieut. Faulkner, 27*th* Lieut. Minchin, 40*th* Lieut. Barber, *killed.* 55*th* Lieut. Colonel Medowes, 15*th* Capt. Cathcart, 40*th* Capt. Simcoe, 33*d* Lieuts Harris and Drummond, 37*th* Lieuts. Chapman and Cooke, *wounded.*

2d Battalion of Grenadiers, 63d Company, Capt. Drury, 52*d* Lieut. D'Oyly, *killed.* 44*th* Capt. Fish. 64*th* Lieut. Peters, *wounded.*

4*th Regiment,* Capt. Rawdon *wounded.*

28*th Ditto,* Lieut. Edwards *wounded.*

49*th Ditto,* Capt. Stewart *wounded.*

5*th Ditto,* Ensign Andrew *wounded.*

46*th Ditto,* Ensign Bristow, *wounded.*

64*th Regiment,* Captain Naitne *killed.* Major Mackleroth, Lieuts. Jacob, Torianno, and Wynyard, Ensigns Freeman and Grant, *wounded.*

Queen's American Rangers, Captain Murden, *killed.* Captains Williams, Saunders, M'Kay, M'Crea, Lieuts. Ker, Agnew, Smith, Joel, and Close, Ensign M'Kay, *wounded.*

Ferguson's Corps, Capt. Ferguson *wounded.*

Hessian Yagers, Capt. Trautvitter *wounded.*

Battalion of Linsing, Lieuts. De Buy and De Brumback, *wounded.*

Anspach Yagers, Lieut. De Forstner *wounded.*

Volunteers serving with Queen's Rangers, Capt. Burns, *wounded.*

Ditto with 1st Battalion of Light Infantry, Captains Cummings, Currey, M'Intosh, and M'Kenzie, *wounded.*

Ditto with 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, Captains Moultrie, Evans, Fone, *wounded.*

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores, taken the Rebels by His Majesty's Troops, in the Action near Brandywine Creek, September 11, 1777.

Ordnance mounted on Travelling Carriages.

Brass Six-pounders, 1 Rebel State, 1 Hessian, 1 English; Four-pounders, 4 French; Three pounders, 1 Hessian, 1 French; Five and Half Inch Howitzer, 1 Rebel States.

Iron Four-pounder, 1 Rebel States. Total 11.

Shot fixed, with Powder. Grape quilted, Six-pounders 188; Three pounders 20. Ditto Round, Six-pounders 76; Three-pounders 23. Ditto Case, Six-pounders 130; Three-pounders 225.

Shot fixed to Wood Bottoms. Round, Six-pounders 6. Case, Six-pounders 4; Eight-Inch Howitzers 38; Five and Half ditto 39.

Shot, Round loose. Twelve pounders 6; Six-pounders 39; Four-pounders 12; Three pounders 20.

Cartridges. Paper filled with Powder, Six-pounders 24; Three-pounders 46. Flannel ditto for Five and Half Inch Howitzer 28. Muskets filled with Ball 6000.

Powder. Whole Barrels 3.

Budge Barrels 4.

Waggons covered for Ammunition 9. Open ditto 1.

A Quantity of damaged Tubes, Port Fires, and Intrenching Tools.

The Two Hessian Guns were taken by the Rebels at Trent Town, and One of them since bored to a Six-pounder.

The English Gun was left at Prince Town, the Carriage being broke.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General Sir William Howe, in the Engagement with the Rebel Army at German Town in Pensylvania, on the 4th Day of October, 1777.

Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File, *wounded.*

1st Battalion Light Infantry. 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, *killed*; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 36 Rank and File, *wounded*; 2 Rank and File *missing.*

2d Battalion of Light Infantry. 2 Serjeants, 7 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 51 Rank and File *wounded*; 1 Captain, 4 Rank and File, *missing.*

Brigade of Foot Guards. 3 Rank and File *wounded.*

4*th Regiment,* 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 2 Serjeants, 46 Rank and File, *wounded*; 3 Rank and File *missing.*

5*th.* 1 Drummer, 9 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Ensigns, 5 Serjeants, 37 Rank and File, *wounded.*

15*th.* 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Ensign, 5 Rank and File, *killed*; 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 42 Rank and File, *wounded.*

17*th.* 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, *killed*; 3 Serjeants, 21 Rank and File, *wounded.*

33*d.* 2 Serjeants, 2 Rank and File, *killed*; 13 Rank and File *wounded.*

37*th.* 3 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Lieutenant, 20 Rank and File, *wounded.*

40*th.* 4 Rank and File *killed*; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 23 Rank and File, *wounded*; 3 Rank and File *missing.*

44*th.* 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 5 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 31 Rank and File, *wounded*; 1 Rank and File *missing.*

46*th.* 2 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, *wounded.*

49*th.* 1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, *wounded.*

55*th.* 3 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Captain, 1 Ensign, 13 Rank and File *wounded.*

64*th.* 1 Rank and File *killed*; 6 Rank and File *wounded.*

Queen's American Rangers. 1 Rank and File *wounded.*

Total British 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Ensigns, 7 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 58 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 6 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, 23 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 372 Rank and File, *wounded*; 1 Captain, 13 Rank and File, *missing.*

Hessians { *Chasseurs.* 10 Rank and File *wounded.* / *Reg. du Corps.* 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Total Hessians. 1 Serjeant, 23 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Total British and Hessians. 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Ensigns, 7 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 58 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 6 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, 24 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 395 Rank and File, *wounded*; 1 Captain, 13 Rank and File, *missing.*

N. B. 16*th Light Dragoons.* 1 Man *killed*; 3 Horses *killed*, and 4 *wounded.*

Names and Rank of the Officers Killed and Wounded in the Engagement at German Town, on the 4th of October 1777,

Royal Artillery, Lieutenant James Frost *wounded.*

1st Light Infantry, Lieutenant Morgan, 17*th, dead of his Wounds.* Lieutenant Champaigne, 4*th, wounded.*

2d Light Infantry. Captain Sir James Baird, *71ſt*, Captain Weir, *43d*, Lieutenant St. George, *52d*, Lieutenant Campbell, ſen. *71ſt*, *wounded.* Captain Speke, *37th*, *Priſoner.*

4th Regiment. Captain Thorne, Lieutenants Arbuthnot and Kemble, Enſigns Dickſon, Schoen, Hadden and Blenman, Adjutant Hunt, *wounded.*

5th Regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott, Captain Charleton, Enſigns Thomas and Stuart, *wounded.*

15th Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Bird, Enſign Anthony Frederick, *killed.* Captains T. G. Goldfrapp, Henry Ditmas, Lieutenant G. Thomas, Enſign William Ball, *wounded.*

17th Regiment. Enſign Nathaniel Phillips, *killed.*

37th Regiment. Lieutenant Buckeridge *wounded.*

40th Regiment. Lieutenants Doyle and Forbes, Enſign Campbell, *wounded.*

44th Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Agnew (Brigadier-General) *killed.* Enſign David Stack *wounded.*

55th Regiment. Captain Fiſher, Enſign Shuldham, *wounded.*

Volunteers ſerving with 1ſt Light Infantry. James Forreſt, William M'Intoſh, *wounded.*

Ditto ſerving with 2d Light Infantry. Smithſ. Waller, Half Pay Enſign Gordon, *wounded.*

N. B. Captain Wolfe, of the 40th Light Infantry, *killed*, and Lieutenant Hunter, of the 52d ditto, *wounded*; One Sergeant and One Rank and File *killed*, and Eight Rank and File *wounded*,—20th September, on a Detachment under the Command of Major-General Grey in Penſylvania.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated Philadelphia, October 21, 1777.

SINCE the March of the Army from the Head of the Elk, I have been honoured with your Lordſhip's ſeveral Diſpatches, N° 10, 11, 12, and ſeparate Letter of the 20th of May, the Duplicates of which were before received, alſo the Original and Duplicate of the 12th of June, enclosing the States of Heſſian Chaſſeurs and Recruits brought out by Major General Robertſon, a circular Letter of the ſame Date, and the Original and Duplicate of your Lordſhip's Diſpatch N° 14. Theſe reached my Hands at German Town on the 17th Inſtant, and on the 19th I had the further Honor of your Lordſhip's Diſpatches of the 6th of Auguſt, which came to New York by she Le Deſpencer Packet.

The incloſed Copies of Reports from Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton and Brigadier-General Campbell will give your Lordſhip a particular Information of the moſt material Tranſactions that have paſſed on the Side of New York. The very important and brilliant Succeſs ſet forth in N° 3, does infinite Honor to the General and his Troops, and muſt be attended with the beſt Conſequences to His Majeſty's Service.

The Loſs on the Part of the King's Troops on this laſt Occaſion is contained in Return N° 4.

One Hundred of the Enemy were killed in the different Attacks, Eight Field Officers, Two Captains, Twelve Subalterns, and about Three Hundred Men made Priſoners, by the beſt Accounts that could be obtained before Sir Henry Clinton's Advices were diſpatched.

On the 19th the Army removed from Germen Town to this Place, as a more convenient Situation for the Reduction of Fort Iſland, which at preſent is an Obſtruction to the Paſſage of the River, as the Upper Chevaux de Frize cannot be removed until we have Poſſeſſion of that Poſt. The Difficulty of Acceſs has rendered the Reduction of it a much more tedious Operation, than was conceived upon our Arrival here.

I am to requeſt that additional Cloathing may be ſent over for 5000 Provincials, which, by including the new Levies expected to be raiſed in this and the neighbouring Countries will certainly be wanting.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton to General Sir William Howe, dated Kingsbridge, 23d September, 1777.

IN the laſt Letter which I had the Honour of writing to your Excellency of the 6th of this Month, I mentioned my Intention of making an Incurſion into Jerſey; the Object of which was to make a ſmall Diverſion in Favor of both Armies, at what, I ſuppoſed, a critical Time; having learnt by Rebel Accounts that you had landed on Elk River.

My principal Motive was, if poſſible, to attempt a Stroke againſt any detached Corps of the Enemy, if one offered, or, if not, to collect a conſiderable Number of Cattle, which would at the ſame Time prove a ſeaſonable Refreſhment to the Troops, and deprive the Enemy of Reſources which I underſtood they much depended upon; and finally to retire, with our Body, by the only Road practicable with thoſe Embarraſſments, to re-embark, return to our Camp, or proceed to ſome other Expedition if any Thing preſented itſelf.

All Arrangements being ſettled, the Landing was made at the four following Places, viz. At Elizabeth-Town-Point by Brigadier-General Campbell, with the 7th, 26th, and 52d Regiments, Anſpach and Waldeck Grenadiers, and 300 Provincials.

At Schuyler's Ferry by Captain Drummond, with two Pieces of Cannon, 250 Recruits of the 71ſt Regiment, and ſome Convaleſcents.

At Fort Lee by Major-General Vaughan, with Captain Emmerick's Chaſſeurs, five Companies of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, the 57th, 63d, and Prince Charles's Regiment, and 5 Pieces of very light Artillery.

And at Tapan by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, with 200 Provincials, and 40 Marines.

The Corps which landed at Elizabeth-Town-Point to proceed towards Newark, driving Cattle, diſarming the Inhabitants, and if it met with the Enemy in any Force, ſo as to prevent its Proceeding to Aquakinack, its Retreat over the Paſaick River was ſecured by a ſmall Corps with Cannon on the Heights of Schuyler, who had landed at Schuyler's Ferry, and were aportée to take Poſſeſſion of the high Grounds which command the Environs of Newark, &c.—If the Elizabeth-Town Corps continued its March to Aquakinack, it was there received by the Corps which had landed at Fort Lee, and marched by Newbridge, Hackinſack and Slatterdam, where it was in a Situation to fulfil that Object. A Poſt was left Hackinſack, and I ordered General Vaughan to leave one Battalion and two Pieces of Cannon at Newbridge to cover that very important Paſs. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who had landed at Tapan, to remain there, and if preſſed to fall back on Newbridge; this however ſubject to any Alterations that General Vaughan ſhould think neceſſary to make. Finding that Brigadier General Campbell had landed on Friday the 12th, about Four o'Clock in the Morning, without Oppoſition, I then went by Newark Bay to Schuyler's Landing on Hackinſack River.—The Cannon were that Inſtant landed, and I ordered them to proceed, through the Cedar Swamp, to the high Grounds near Schuyler's Houſe, where Captain Sutherland, with 250 Men had been for ſome Time.—Finding it neceſſary to amuſe the Enemy, who being informed of the Landing at Elizabeth-Town-Point, were retiring with their Cattle, the Troops were ordered to ſhew themſelves, and about Noon the Enemy were much encreaſed in Number, and had got one Piece of Cannon. They had all the Boats on their Side

of

of the River.—Firing of Muſquetry and Cannon continued the whole Day with little or no Loſs on either Side. Much looſe Firing was heard beyond Newark, and at Night we had a private Report that General Campbell had taken Poſſeſſion of that Town. I ſent immediately to tell him our Situation, but ſoon afterwards, by the Noiſe of Cattle driving and March of Troops, found he had continued his Route, was oppoſite to us, and on his Way to Aquakinack. I judged it beſt to order him to halt till Morning.—At Day-Break the Rebels appeared in ſome Force and about Noon they had three Pieces of Cannon in Battery on their Side of the Ravine.—I went over to obſerve them, and had every Reaſon to ſuppoſe, from their Cloathing and Artillery, that they were reinforced by what is called Continental Troops.—To try their Countenance, and give an Opportunity to the Provincials, I ordered Burkick's Battalion to march through a Corn-Field, with an Intention of taking in Flank a Body of the Rebels poſted behind a Stone Wall, and which it would have been difficult to have removed by a front Attack.—The Regiment marched with great Spirit, and their March, with ſome little Movement to favor it, obliged the Rebels to quit without a Shot.—I then repaſſed the River, deſiring General Campbell to loſe no Opportunity of giving them a Bruſh, and, if poſſible, of taking their Cannon.

In the Evening the Rebels retired, as we ſuppoſed, to the neighbouring Woods, and I waited only to hear of the Arrival of a Squadron of Cavalry, which I had ordered to join General Vaughan from Paulus Hook, to ſettle a Plan in which Part of General Vaughan's Corps might co operate with General Campbell's, in endeavouring to ſurround them. In the mean Time I received a Letter from General Vaughan, acquainting me, that, by Information from his Patrols, the Rebels were aſſembling in great Force at the Clove. This Intelligence, and their leaving us ſo ſuddenly, gave me ſome Suſpicion of their Intention, and made it neceſſary for me to aſſemble our little Army as ſoon as poſſible, occupy Newbridge in ſome Force, and ſend Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell from Newbridge towards Tapan, to obſerve their Motions in that Quarter.

General Campbell began his March at Day-Break, and was not followed.—I ordered the ſmall Corps on the Heights of Schuyler, reinforced with two Companies of Grenadiers, to fall back and cover the Entry of the Defile; and when the Cattle we had got on that Side had paſſed the River, they were to paſs alſo, and remain with their Cannon on the other Side.

I then went to General Vaughan at Slatterdam, and having aſſembled the little Army and the Cattle, I ordered him to march to Newbridge, and General Campbell towards Hackinſack.

The whole aſſembled at Newbridge on the 15th, and then hearing nothing of the Enemy, having collected our Cattle, the Soldiers without Tents or Blankets, and the Weather threatening, I thought it adviſable to fall back. I accordingly ordered General Campbell to continue his March to Engliſh Neighbourhood, taking with him the Cattle, amounting to 400 Head, including 20 Milch Cows for the Uſe of the Hoſpital, (which was all I would ſuffer to be taken from the Inhabitants) 400 Sheep, and a few Horſes.

On the 16th General Campbell marched to Bergen Point, where he embarked for Staten Iſland, and General Vaughan to Fort Lee, not followed by a ſingle Man, where he repaſſed the North River, and the whole returned to their former Stations by Two o'Clock.

I wiſh upon this Occaſion to expreſs the very great Aſſiſtance I have received from the Navy; indeed I have experienced it in every Inſtance; but the excellent Arrangement of the Boats in this Affair, and the Secrecy with which every thing was conducted, demand any particular Acknowledgment.

Your Excellency will permit me to give the higheſt Commendation to the Regularity of the Troops, both Britiſh, Foreign, and Provincials, during this Excurſion. Their ſtrict Attention to Diſcipline did them and their Officers great Credit.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, Priſoners, and Miſſing of the following Corps during an Excurſion to Jerſey from the 12th to the 16th of September 1777.

Engliſh Fuzileers. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, *wounded.*

26th Regiment. 2 Rank and File, *killed*; 2 Rank and File, *wounded.*

52d Regiment. 6 Rank and File *wounded*; 1 Drummer, 4 Rank and File, *miſſing*; 5 Rank and File *taken Priſoners.*

57th Regiment. 3 Rank and File, *killed*; 2 Rank and File *wounded*; 2 Rank and File *miſſing.*

71ſt Regiment. 1 Rank and File *wounded.*

Gen. Skinner's Brigade. 3 Rank and File, *killed*; 5 Rank and File *wounded*; 3 Rank and File *miſſing.*

Total. 8 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Lieutenant, 17 Rank and File, *wounded*; 1 Drummer, 9 Rank and File, *miſſing*; 5 Rank and File *taken Priſoners.*

Lieutenant Haymer of 7th Regiment, *wounded.*

(Signed) H. Clinton, *Lieut. Gen.*

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier General Campbell to Sir Henry Clinton, dated Head Quarters, Staten Iſland, Auguſt 23, 1777.

SIR,

I Had the Honour of informing you Yeſterday Morning of a Deſcent made by the Rebels on this Iſland, and of my being on my March with the 52d Regiment of Britiſh and 3d Regiment of Waldeck, with Two Field Pieces to each Battalion, to reconnoitre, and if poſſible to attack them. I am ſorry now to add that the Enemy effected almoſt a total Surprize of Two Battalions of the Jerſey Provincials, which occaſioned nearly the whole Loſs ſuſtained by His Majeſty's Troops, as will appear by the incloſed Return.

Soon after I wrote, I had Intelligence that the Enemy was moving towards Richmond with an Intention (as I conjectured) of occupying the adjacent Heights, and thereby be enabled to cut off the Retreat of Three Provincial Regiments ſtationed beyond that Village, which determined me to move forward to prevent the Sacrifice of that Corps; but a Meſſenger ſoon after arrived from Lieutenant-Colonel Dongan, with Information, that an Attack had likewiſe been made on the Weſt Part of the Iſland; that Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and a good many of his Corps had been made Priſoners; but that he and Lieutenant-Colonel Allan, and their Battalions, with a few of Laurence's that had joined them, had taken Poſſeſſion of ſome Works formerly thrown up by the Rebels near Princes Bay, where they ſhould be able to defend themſelves until ſupported, or that Boats ſhould arrive to carry them off. This ſtrengthening me in my former Reſolution, I advanced on the Footſteps of the Enemy, and proceeded without the leaſt Interruption to the Village of Richmond, where I was obliged to halt to bring up the Rear, and to refreſh the Troops who were even at this Time very much fatigued from exceſſive Heat. From this Place Brigadier-General Skinner was directed to ſend repeated Expreſſes to inform Colonel Dongan of my Approach, and deſiring him to endeavor a

Junction.

Junction I had proceeded but a ſhort Way beyond Richmond, when I was informed that the Rebels had reached the Old Blazing Star, and were uſing the greateſt Diligence in tranſporting their Troops to the Jerſey Shore. At this very Inſtant an Officer arrived from Colonel Dongan, that he was a little more than at a Mile's Diſtance on his Way to join me; whereupon I ſent him Orders to turn towards the Enemy, and to attack whatever Body he could come up with, and I was following with all Expedition, and would immediately ſupport him. He obeyed my Orders with Spirit, Bravery and Reſolution, and engaged their Rear for near Half an Hour, when the 52d Regiment coming up, exchanging ſome Shots, and moving to take them in Flank, and the Cannon having by this Time begun to play upon their Boats, about 150 ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of the 52d Regiment, and the Remainder of nearly the ſame Number retreated towards the Extremity of the Iſland oppoſite Amboy, of which laſt Number I have ſince learned was Brigadier-General de Bore; and Reports render it ſtill doubtful whether he has as yet made his Eſcape from off the Iſland: However, the Troops were by this Time ſo much fatigued that I found it altogether impoſſible to purſue them; and I fear the greater Part, if not the Whole, found Means to croſs over near Amboy.

The Troops lay for that Night under Arms, and this Morning I detached the greater Part of General Skinner's Brigade towards Amboy, and proceeded with the Regular Troops on my Return A Party was this Day alſo ordered to bring off the Enemy's Boats under the Cover of a Piece of Cannon, which was effected without any Loſs.

I muſt not forget to mention that Colonel Buſkirk's Battalion was early in the Day ordered to attack a Party left to cover the Enemy's Boats, which they did with Charge of Bayonet, and obliged to retreat to the Jerſey Shore.

By Priſoners Reports, and from an incloſed Order found in General Smallwood's Major of Brigade's Pocket, who was killed, it appears, that this Attack was carried on by ſelect and choſen Troops, and formed from Three Brigades,—Sullivan's, Smallwood's, and De Bore's, and headed by their reſpective Generals, beſides Drayton's and Ogden's Battalions. We have taken in all 259 Priſoners, among whom are 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Majors, 2 Captains, and 15 Inferior Officers. Their Loſs in Killed cannot be aſcertained, but muſt have been conſiderable.

I cannot do too much Juſtice to the Bravery and Spirit of the Troops. Both Officers and Men ſeemed only anxious to engage, and emulous who ſhould be foremoſt in the Race of Glory. And I muſt add, that the ſeveral Commanding Officers did Juſtice to the Ardour of their Troops, which they knew to temper with Judgment and Conduct. For further Particulars I refer you to Brigade Major Campbell, who was preſent at the whole Affair, and charged with the Delivery of this.

I have, &c.

(Signed) *John Campbell*,
Brigadier-General.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton to General Sir William Howe, dated Fort Montgomery, October 9, 1777.

SIR,

IN the laſt Letter which I had the Honour to write to your Excellency, I mentioned my Intention, with the ſmall Force that could be ſpared from the important Poſt you had left under my Command, to make an Attack upon Forts Clinton, Montgomery, &c Your Excellency recollects the Situation of theſe Forts, that they are ſeparated by a Creek which comes from the Mountains, and communicate with each other by a Bridge.

In my Opinion, the only Way of effecting it was by a Coup de Main in the unguarded State they then were. The Commodore and I having made our Arrangements, and every proper Jealouſy having been given for every Object but the real one, the little Army, conſiſting of about 3000 Men, arrived off Verplancks Point, preceded by the Gallies under the Command of Sir James Wallace. On our Appearnce the Enemy retired without firing a Shot, leaving a Twelve Poonder behind them; and Sir James moved up to Peaks Kill Neck to maſk the only Communication they had acroſs the River on this Side of the Highlands.

At Day-break on the 6th the * Troops diſembarked at Stoney Point. The Avant Garde of 500 Regulars and 400 Provincials commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, with Colonel Robinſon of the Provincials under him, began its March to occupy the Paſs of Thunder Hill. This Avant Garde, after it had paſſed that Mountain, was to proceed by a Detour of Seven Miles round the Hill, and debouchée in the Rear of Fort Montgomery, while General Vaughan with 1200 † Men, was to continue his March towards Fort Clinton, covering the Corps under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and aportée to co-operate, by attacking Fort Clinton, or in Caſe of Misfortune to favour the Retreat. Major-General Tryon with the Remainder, being the Rear ‡ Guard, to leave a Battalion at the Paſs of Thunder Hill, to open our Communication with the Fleet.

Your Excellency recollecting the many, and, I may ſay, extraordinary Difficulties of this March over the Mountains, every natural Obſtruction, and all that Art could invent to add to them, will not be ſurpriſed that the Corps, intended to attack Fort Montgomery in the Rear, could not get to its Ground before Five o'Clock; about which Time I ordered General Vaughan's Corps, aportée, to begin the Attack on Fort Clinton, to puſh, if poſſible, and diſlodge the Enemy from their advanced Station behind a Stone Breaſt Work, having in Front, for Half a Mile, a moſt impenetrable Abbatis. This the General, by his good Diſpoſition, obliged the Enemy to quit, though ſupported by Cannon, got Poſſeſſion of the Wall, and there waited the Motion of the co-operating Troops, when I joined him, and ſoon afterwards heard Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell begin his Attack. I choſe to wait a favourable Moment before I ordered the Attack on the Side of Fort Clinton; which was a circular Height, defended by a Line for Muſquetry, with a Barbet Battery in the Centre of Three Guns, and flanked by Two Redoubts. The Approaches to it, through a continued Abbatis of 400 Yards, defenſive every Inch, and expoſed to the Fire of Ten Pieces of Cannon. As the Night was approaching, I determined to ſeize the firſt favourable Inſtant. A briſk Attack on the Montgomery Side; the Gallies with their Oars approaching, firing, and even ſtriking the Fort; the Men of War that Moment appearing, crouding all Sail to ſupport us; the extreme Ardour of the Troops, in ſhort, all determined me to order the Attack; General Vaughan's ſpirited Behaviour and good Conduct did the Reſt. Having no Time to loſe, I particularly ordered that not a Shot ſhould be fired; in this I was ſtrictly obeyed, and both Redoubts, &c. were ſtormed. General Tryon advanced with one Battalion to ſupport General Vaughan, in

* 52d and 27th Regiments, Loyal Americans, New York Volunteers, and Emerick's Provincial Chaſſeurs.

† Grenadiers and Light Infantry 26th and 63d Regiments, one Company of the 71ſt, one Troop of diſmounted Dragoons, Heſſian Chaſſeurs.

‡ Royal Fuzileers, and Heſſian Regiment of Trumbach.

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case it might be necessary, and he arrived in Time to join in the Cry of Victory.

Trumbach's Regiment was posted at the Stone-Wall to cover our Retreat in case of Misfortune. The Night being dark, it was near Eight o'Clock before we could be certain of the Success of the Attack against Fort Montgomery, which we found afterwards had succeeded at the same Instant that of Fort Clinton did, and that by the excellent Disposition of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, who was unfortunately killed on the first Attack, but seconded by Colonel Robinson of the Loyal American Regiment, by whose Knowledge of the Country I was much aided in forming my Plan, and to whose spirited Conduct in the Execution of it I impute in a great Measure the Success of the Enterprize

Our Loss was not very considerable excepting in some respectable Officers, who were killed in the Attack.

About Ten o'Clock at Night the Rebels set Fire to their Two Ships, Montgomery and Congress, some Gallies and other armed Vessels, with their Cannon, Stores, &c. in them.

I have the Honor to send your Excellency a Return of the Cannon, Stores, &c. taken. That of Stores is very considerable, this being I believe their Principal Magazine.

The Commodore has assisted me with his Advice, and every Effort. We sent a joint Summons to Fort Constitution, but our Flag meeting with an insolent Reception, unknown in any War, we determined to chastize, and therefore an Embarkation under Major General Tryon, and Sir James Wallace, with the Gallies, was ordered. They found the Fort evacuated in the greatest Confusion, their Storehouses burnt, but their Cannon were left unspiked. The Commodore immediately ordered Sir James Wallace up the River, and if it should be possible to find a Passage through the Chevaux de Frise, between Polypus Island and the Main, he may probably do most essential Service.

In Justice to Captain Pownal, who commanded the Flat Boats, and the Officers under him, I must mention to your Excellency that that Service could not have been more zealously or punctually attended to. I have the Honor to be, &c.

Signed H. CLINTON, Lt. Gen.

October 9, 10 o'Clock at Night.

P. S. Major General Tryon, whom I detached this Morning with Emerick's Chasseurs, 50 Yagers, the Royal Fuzileers and Regiment of Trumbach, with two Three Pounders, to destroy the Rebel Settlement called the Continental Village, has just returned, and reported to me that he has burned Barracks for 1500 Men, several Storehouses, and loaded Waggons. The extreme badness of the Weather making it necessary to be as expeditious as possible, no Account could be taken of the Stores, but I believe them to have been considerable. I need not point out to your Excellency the Consequence of destroying this Post, as it was the only Establishment of the Rebels in that Part of the Highlands, and the Place from whence any neighbouring Body of Troops drew their Supplies. Fanning's and Bayard's Corps marched from Verplanks Point to co-operate with General Tryon, but finding he met with no Opposition, they were ordered back to their Post.

Signed H. C.

Return of Cannon, Stores, Ammunition, &c. taken and destroyed upon the Expedition up the North River, October 6, 1777.

Cannon. 32 Pounders 6; 18 Pounders 3; 12 Pounders 7; 9 Pounders 3; 6 Pounders 41; 4 Pounders 3; 3 Pounders 2; 2 Pounders 2; *Total* 67.

Two Frigates built for 30 and 36 Guns were burnt by the Rebels on the Forts being taken. The Guns aboard them, and Two Gallies which were likewise burnt, amounted to above 30. One Sloop with 10 Guns fell into our Hands. The whole Loss therefore is above 100 Pieces.

Powder. 54 Casks; 11 & ½ Barrels; 12,236 lb. exclusive of what was aboard the Vessels.

Cartridges fitted. 1,852 Cannon; 57,396 Musquet.

Cannon Shot. 9530 Round; 886 Double headed; 2483 Grape and Case; 36 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lb. Landgridge.

For Musquets. 1379 wt. of Ball; 116 wt. of Buck Shot; 5400 Flints.

Every Article belonging to the Laboratory in the greatest Perfection. Other Stores, such as Portfires, Match, Harness, Spare Gun Carriages, Tools, Instruments, &c. &c. in great Plenty. A large Quantity of Provisions. The Boom and Chain which ran across the River from Fort Montgomery to St. Anthony's Nose is supposed to have cost the Rebels 70,000*l*. Another Boom which we destroyed near Fort Constitution must likewise have cost the Rebels much Money and Labour. Barracks for 1500 Men were destroyed by Major-General Tryon at Continental Village, besides several Storehouses and loaded Waggons, of the Articles contained in which no Accounts could be taken.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, in the Storm of Forts Clinton and Montgomery on the 6th of October, 1777.

Light Infantry and Grenadiers. 1 Captain, 3 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 30 Rank and File, *wounded*; 3 Rank and File *missing*.

26th Regiment. 1 Rank and File *killed*; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, *wounded*.

52d. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Rank and File, *killed*; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 13 Rank and File, *wounded*.

57th. 2 Serjeants, 4 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Captain, 1 Drummer, 18 Rank and File, *wounded*.

63d. 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, *killed*; 2 Captains, 2 Serjeants, 27 Rank and File, *wounded*.

One Company in 71st. 1 Lieutenant, 3 Rank and File, *killed*; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, *wounded*.

Hessian Chasseurs. 3 Rank and File *killed*; 11 Rank and File, *wounded*.

Hessian Regiment of Trumbach. 2 Rank and File *wounded*.

Capt. Emerick's Provincial Corps. 1 Rank and File 5 Rank and File *wounded*.

Loyal Americans. 1 Ensign, 2 Rank and File, *wounded*.

New York Volunteers. 1 Major, 7 Rank and File, *killed*; 10 Rank and File *wounded*; 2 Rank and File *missing*.

Total. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, 30 Rank and File, *killed*; 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 126 Rank and File, *wounded*; 5 Rank and File *missing*.

Names and Ranks of the Officers Killed and Wounded in the above Return.

Light Infantry and Grenadiers. Capt Stuart, *26th, killed.* Captain D'Eeb, *Anspach Grenadiers*, Lieutenant M'Donell, *26th, wounded.*

26th Regiment Lieutenant Delhunty *wounded.*

52d. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, *killed*; Lieutenants Grose, Russel, Ensign Thomas, *wounded.*

57th Captain Brownlow, *wounded.*

63d. Major Sill, Lieutenant Wrixen, *killed*; Captains Nesbitt, Jones, *wounded.*

71st. Lieutenant M'Kenzie, *killed*; Lieutenant Frazer *wounded.*

Loyal

Loyal Americans. Enſign Ward, *wounded.*
New York Volunteers. Major Grant, Enſign M^c^Donel, *killed.*

N. B. Count Grabouſkie, a Poliſh Nobleman, acting as Aid du Camp to Lieutenant-General Clinton, *killed,* not included in the above Return.

Copy of a Letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germain, dated Philadelphia 25th October, 1777.

My Lord,

THE Enemy having entrenched about Eight Hundred Men at Red Bank, upon the Jerſey Shore, ſome little Diſtance above Fort Iſland, Colonel Donop, with Three Battalions of Heſſian Grenadiers, the Regiment of Mirback, and the Infantry, Chaſſeurs, c oſſed the Delaware on the 21ſt Inſtant to Cooper's Ferry, oppoſite to this Town, with Directions to proceed to the Attack of that Poſt. The Detachment marched a Part of the Way on the ſame Day, and on the 22d in the Afternoon was before Red Bank: Colonel Donop immediately made the beſt Diſpoſition, and led on the Troops in the moſt gallant Manner to the Aſſault. They carried an extenſive Outwork, from whence the Enemy were driven into an interior Intrenchment, which could not be forced without Ladders, being Eight or Nine Feet high, with a Parapet boarded and fraized. The Detachment in moving up and returning from the Attack was much galled by the Enemy's Gallies and floating Batteries.

Colonel Donop and Lieutenant Colonel Minningerode being both wounded, the Command devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Linſing, who after collecting all the wounded that could be brought off, marched that Night about Five Miles towards Cooper's Ferry, and on the following Morning returned with the Detachment to Camp.

Colonel Donop unfortunately had his Thigh ſo much fractured by a Muſquet Ball, that he could not be removed, but I ſince underſtand there are ſome Hopes of his Recovery. There were ſeveral brave Officers loſt upon this Occaſion, in which the utmoſt Ardour and Courage were diſplayed by both Officers and Soldiers.

On the 23d the Auguſta in coming up the River with ſome other Ships of War, to engage the Enemy's Gallies near the Fort, got aground, and by ſome Accident taking Fire in the Action, was unavoidably conſumed; but I do not hear there were any Lives loſt. The Merlin Sloop alſo grounded, and the other Ships being obliged to remove to a Diſtance from the Exploſion of the Auguſta, it became expedient to evacuate and burn her alſo.

Theſe Diſappointments however will not prevent the moſt vigorous Meaſures being purſued for the Reduction of the Fort, which will give us the Paſſage of the River.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

W. HOWE.

P. S. I have the Satisfaction to incloſe to your Lordſhip a Report juſt received of a very ſpirited Piece of Service performed by Major Gen. Vaughan, and Sir James Wallace up the Hudſon's River.

Copy of Major-General Vaughan's Report.
On board the Friendſhip off Eſopus, Friday, October 17, 10 o'Clock, Morning.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that on the Evening of the 15th Inſtant I arrived off Eſopus; finding that the Rebels had thrown up Works, and had made every Diſpoſition to annoy us, and cut off our Communication, I judged it neceſſary to attack them, the Wind being at that Time ſo much againſt us that we could make no Way. I accordingly landed the Troops, attacked their Batteries, drove them from their Works, ſpiked and deſtroyed their Guns. Eſopus being a Nurſery for almoſt every Villain in the Country, I judged it neceſſary to proceed to that Town. On our Approach they were drawn up with Cannon, which we took and drove them out of the Place. On our entering the Town they fired from their Houſes, which induced me to reduce the Place to Aſhes, which I accordingly did, not leaving a Houſe. We found a conſiderable Quantity of Stores of all Kinds, which ſhared the ſame Fate.

Sir James Wallace has deſtroyed all the Shipping except an armed Galley, which run up the Creek with every Thing belonging to the Veſſels in Store.

Our Loſs is ſo inconſiderable that it is not at preſent worth while to mention.

I am, &c.

(Signed) *John Vaughan.*

Admiralty-Office, December 1, 1777.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Viſcount Howe to Mr. Stephens. Dated on board His Majeſty's Ship Eagle, in the River Delaware, October 25, 1777.

THE Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty will be informed by my laſt Letter of the 28th of Auguſt of the Arrival of the Fleet at the Head of Cheſepeak Bay, and the Debarkation of the Army the 25th in the River Elk.

The Proviſions, Military Stores, and Baggage required having been landed under the Direction of Captain Duncan, by the 7th of the next Month the Army advanced towards the Rebel Forces aſſembled near Wilmington on the Side of the Delaware.

The Enemy confiding in the Strength of their Situation, and waiting the Approach of the Army, were charged the 11th in the Eveningwith ſo much Spirit, that notwithſtanding the Advantages of their Poſt, they were quickly forced on every Part, and retreated in great Confuſion towards the Town of Philadelphia.

When this Account was forwarded, the Loſs in either Army was not aſcertained. But Twelve Pieces of Cannou had been taken in the Field; and the Victory would have probaby been compleat, but for the great Fatigue of the King's Forces in a long and difficult March round by the Forks of the Brandywine, to arrive in the deſtined Poſition for the Commencement of the Attack.

Upon Intelligence of this Event received the 13th, Preparation was made for taking the firſt favourable Opportunity to move the Fleet round to a proper Anchorage for preſerving a free Communication with the Army in this River.

The Progreſs down the Bay was conſiderably retarded by the State of the Weather and Intricacy of the Navigation which did not admit of continuing under Sail during the Night, wherefore though quitting the Elk the 14th, the Fleet could not put to Sea from the Capes of Virginia until the 23d of the ſame Month. I then proceeded forward in the Eagle with the Vigilant and Iſis, and a ſmall Diviſion of the Tranſports in which ſome Articles of Proviſions and Military Stores, likely to be ſooneſt wanted for the Army, had been for that Purpoſe embarked, and left the Body of the Fleet to be conducted by Captain Griffith with the Reſt of the Ships of War.

Having had very tempeſtuous Weather of ſome Duration to the Northward, in the Paſſage down Cheſepeak Bay, the Proſpect was favourable for the ſpeedy Arrival of the Fleet in the Delaware.

But when the Two Diviſions (little ſeparated) were advanced within a few Leagues of the Entrance of the River, the Wind changed in a ſudden Squall from the Southward in the Evening of the 25th; and having continued between the North-Weſt and the North-Eaſt with a Degree of Force

much

much too great for the Tranſports to make any Way againſt it, I was unable to get into the River (followed a few Days after by the firſt Convoy, which I had left in the Care of Captain Cornwallis when the Weather became more ſettled) until the Evening of the 4th Inſtant.

The larger Convoy with Captain Griffith, though much more diſperſed, arrived between the 6th and 8th of the Month, with no other material Accident except the Loſs of the Tranſport named The Father's Good Will, which having ſprung a Leak when no Aſſiſtance could be given during the bad Weather, ſunk at Sea, but the Crew were ſaved.

The Ships of War and Tranſports were anchored in the moſt convenient Situations in the Weſtern Shore from Newcaſtle down towards Rudy Iſland.

On my Arrival off Cheſter on the 6th Inſtant, I learnt that the Rebel Army, ſince the 11th of laſt Month, had always been retiring with Precipitation to avoid a general Action, ſometimes attempting Advantages by Surprize; but the King's Forces maintaining their uſual Aſcendancy on every Occaſion.

The General was in Poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, and a Frigate of 32 Guns named the Delaware, attempted to be paſſed above the Town, had been taken by the Troops which were firſt poſted there.

Captain Hammond (who was returned here in the Roebuck) had moved up the River with the Pearl, Camilla, and Liverpool, as the Army advanced.

When I came to this Station, he was lying with thoſe Frigates off of Billingport, where the Rebels had nearly compleated a very extenſive Work for defending the Approach to the firſt double Line of ſunk Frames or Chevaux de Frize, which croſſed the navigable Channel in that Part of the River.

The General having a few Days before appointed a ſtrong Corps of Infantry to be landed on the Jerſey Shore, to diſlodge the Enemy from that Poſt, they abandoned it at his Approach. The Front to the River had thereupon been deſtroyed, and the Troops that Evening withdrawn.

A Trial had in the mean Time been begun for opening a Paſſage through that firſt Obſtruction, which the Enemy, with their Fire rafts, Gallies, and other armed Craft, repeatedly endeavoured to prevent under Cover of the Night; but without any material Injury to the Frigates: And a ſufficient Channel was at length (though not without much Difficulty) made for the larger Ships, by the advanced Squadron; the Conduct of which was on every Occaſion to be much approved.

The remaining Obſtructions to an uninterrupted Communication with the Town of Philadelphia, conſiſted of an incloſed Work erected on a flat muddy Iſland, named Fort Iſland, a little Diſtance below the Entrance of the Schuylkill, ſtrengthened by Four Blockhouſes; with Two floating Batteries of Nine Guns each, and Twelve or Fourteen Gallies mounting heavy Cannon, beſides many other armed Craft of leſſer Force, and ſeveral Fire-ſhips. Oppoſite thereto, on the Eaſtern Shore at Red Bank, above Manto Creek, a Redoubt was conſtructed, under which their moveable Water Force could find Protection occaſionally.

In the Front of theſe Defences, to the Extent of Half a Mile or more below the Iſland, (being the Part of the Channel where the Navigation was contracted in the Width to about 100 Fathoms) ſeveral Rows of the Chevaux de Frize were ſunk ſo as to render the nearer Approach of the Ships impracticable; and no Attempt could be made for moving the ſunk Frames, or otherwiſe clearing the Channel, till the Command of the Shores on each Side of the River could be obtained.

For theſe Purpoſes the General ordered ſome Batteries to be erected on the Weſtern Shore to diſlodge the Enemy from the Iſland; and a Body of Troops to be landed for forcing the Redoubt on Red Bank.

It was intended that the Vigilant ſhould paſs through a Shallow and very confined Channel between Hog Iſland (next below Fort Iſland) and the Penſilvania Shore; to arrive and act upon the Rear and leſs defenſible Part of the Work; and the Circumſtances of the Navigation not admitting of a more ſerious Attack, for the Reaſons before mentioned, a Diverſion was propoſed to be made at the ſame Time by the advanced Frigates, together with the Iſis and Auguſta, in the Eaſtern or main Channel of the River, as well for engaging the Attention of the Enemy at Fort Iſland and the Redoubt, as to reſtrain the Motions of the Gallies and other armed Craft which had retired under the Works at Red-Bank, when they diſcovered the Danger they would be expoſed to in their former Stations near Fort Iſland from our Batteries on the Weſtern Shore.

The Wind continuing from the Northward ſeveral ſucceſſive Days, the Vigilant could not proceed according to her Deſtination at the Time intended. The Auguſta, Roebuck, Liverpool and Pearl were nevertheleſs ordered above the firſt Line of Chevaux de Frize the 22d Inſtant, to be in Readineſs for ſuch Service as they ſhould be able to render when the Redoubt ſhould be attacked; and Captain Reynolds, being the ſenior Officer, ſucceeded to the Command of the advanced Squadron.

The Detachment of the Army, conſiſting of Heſſian Troops under Colonel Donop, appointed to attack the Redoubt, croſſed the Delaware oppoſite to Philadelphia the 21ſt Inſtant, in a Diviſion of Flat Boats which Captain Clayton conducted in the Night by Fort Iſland along the Weſtern Shore for that Purpoſe.

The Attack of the Redoubt being obſerved to take Place the Evening of the 22d, juſt upon the Cloſe of Day, Captain Reynolds immediately ſlipped, and advanced with the Squadron, (to which the Merlin had been joined) as faſt as he was able with the Flood, to ſecond the Attempt of the Troops, which were ſeen to be very warmly engaged: But the Change in the natural Courſe of the River, cauſed by the Obſtructions appearing to have altered the Channel, the Auguſta and Merlin unfortunately grounded ſome Diſtance below the ſecond Line of Chevaux de Frize; and the freſh Northerly Wind, which then prevailed, greatly checking the Riſing of the Tide, they could not be got afloat on the ſubſequent Flood.

The Diverſion was endeavoured to be continued by the Frigates, at which the Fire from the Enemy's Gallies was chiefly pointed for ſome Time. But as the Night advanced, the Heſſian Detachment having been repulſed, the Firing ceaſed.

The Rebels diſcovering the State of the Auguſta and Merlin in the Morning of the 23d, renewed the Fire from their Gallies, Works and Floating Batteries. But their moveable Force approaching little nearer than a Random Shot, the Injury was inconſiderable to the Ships; and by the Alertneſs and Spirit of the Officers and Seamen (of the Tranſports as well as Ships of War) attending in the Boats of the Fleet on this Occaſion, four Fire-Veſſels directed againſt the Auguſta, were ſent without Effect.

The Iſis was at this Time warping through between the lower Chevaux de Frize. Empty Tranſports had been ordered up from the Fleet, and other Preparations made for lightening the Auguſta; when by ſome Accident, no otherwiſe connected with the Circumſtances of the Action but as it was probably cauſed by the Wads from her Guns, the Ship took Fire abaft, and it ſpread with ſuch Rapidity that all Endeavours to extinguiſh it were uſed in vain. The Men were thereupon taken out, except a very ſmall Number not yet aſcertained. The ſecond Lieutenant Baldock, the Chaplain and Gunner appear to be of that Number.

In